

We can certainly realize in a quickened tempo the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, build our country into a powerful socialist state and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

RED FLAG URGES BUILDING OF TACHAI-TYPE COUNTIES

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[Article by Chung Shan-nung: "Deepen the Movement To Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country While Fighting Against the 'Gang of Four'"--published in RED FLAG No 12, 1976]

[Text] On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng delivered an important report entitled "Get the Whole Party Mobilized, Go All Out To Develop Agriculture and Strive To Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country" at the 1975 National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, this report profoundly elaborated the far-reaching significance of the instruction on learning from Tachai in agriculture issued by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, systematically summed up the abundant experience on launching the movement of learning from Tachai accumulated in the past 11 years, adhered to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and made overall arrangements for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. This report fully illustrates the common aspirations of the people throughout the country to persist in combating and preventing revisionism, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to boost the national economy, to speed up the development of socialist agriculture--the foundation of the national economy--and to expeditiously accomplish the "four modernizations."

In launching the great struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique, we feel extremely excited and inspired today in recalling the struggle over the past year and in studying again Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report. This will further encourage us to take class struggle as the key link, to carry out the revolutionary mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country on a still wider scale.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out in his report: "Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary mass movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to build socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Like the land reform, agricultural cooperation and people's commune movements, it is another great revolutionary movement in the rural areas. Therefore, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties was replete with fierce struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines from the very beginning."

Motivated by their evil aims to seize party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the "gang of four" left no stones unturned in their acts of interference and sabotage in an attempt to undermine this great revolutionary movement. The masses of cadres and people harbored immense hatred and strong opposition to their perverted action.

After the conclusion of the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture in 1975, the "gang of four" clamored that "There is still not enough chaos in Kiangsu" in a vain attempt to first create chaos in the countryside to undermine the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Taking a firm stand against the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," the masses of cadres and people in the countryside of Kiangsu Province have persevered in launching the movement to build Tachai-type counties and have scored tremendous achievements. In the past year another eight counties have become advanced counties in learning from Tachai; a certain number of counties, which have already made fairly good results in learning from Tachai, have taken a new step in building high-standard Tachai type counties. Meanwhile, many new changes have also taken place in most other counties.

The mass movement for the study of the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao is being carried out intensively in Kiangsu's rural areas and many socialist new things have emerged. The revolutionary spirit of the leading cadres at all levels has been fully carried forward and the socialist consciousness of the masses of people has also been raised to a much higher level. They have acquired the correct orientation and have followed the correct road in developing agriculture. The scope of farmland capital construction is unprecedented, achieving greater results in reshaping mountains and rivers. Agricultural production has been developed in an all-round way. Grain output of 24 counties exceeds that of last year by more than 50 million catties; the output of 11 counties increased by more than 100 million catties. There are also numbers of advanced units which have distinguished themselves in changing farm output from low to high, in striving for still higher output and in maintaining a high yield for several consecutive years. Fairly good developments in cotton, pigs and diversified economy also have been registered.

All this deals a telling blow to the sabotage by the "gang of four" in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. It has also indicated that no reactionary force can prevent the revolutionary current of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country from forging ahead. The experience accumulated from actual practice over the past year shows that to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the determining factor is the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, that is, unreservedly acting the spirit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report at the 1975 national learn-from-Tachai conference. Only thus can we lead and unite with hundreds of million of peasants to fulfill this great political task. Examined and approved by Chairman Mao himself, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report fully manifests Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principle, policies and methods of work, and represents in itself a programmatic document of guidance for the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and a powerful weapon for mobilizing hundreds of millions of peasants to carry out the movement of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

Contrary to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report, what the "gang of four" advocated was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line which totally counteracts Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They frantically undermined the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. They once ordered the RED FLAG journal not to publish Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report, and frenziedly vilified Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report as a revision of Marxism-Leninism and promotion of the theory of productive forces. Antiparty element Chang Chun-chiao gave instructions not to convey this report. They plotted to completely negate and overthrow this important report delivered by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and to create confusion in people's thinking. Aside from talking drivel at the 1975 national learn-from Tachai conference, Chiang Ching, the typical representative of the bourgeoisie inside the party, twice came to Tachai brigade in an attempt to tear down the red banner of Tachai raised by Chairman Mao himself.

Kiangsu Province resisted the undermining activities of the "gang of four" by refusing to convey Chiang Ching's speech or to implement it, by firmly standing to safeguard Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report, and by strenuously working to propagate and implement it on a grand scale so as to ensure that the report reached every party member, every cadre and every commune member. Thanks to the efforts to directly convey the spirit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report to the broad masses of the people, the ideology of the party members, cadres and people throughout Kiangsu has been unified. They are now united as one on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are marching in step to learn from Tachai. It is also by virtue of acting on the spirit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report that the line, orientation and measures adopted in our province are correct, clear and adequate. This is why we have surmounted the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" time and time again and rapidly promoted the movement of building Tachai-type counties.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng explicitly pointed out in his report that "The key to building Tachai-type counties lies in the county party committees." What Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out profoundly elaborates the extreme importance of doing a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups of county party committees. The county party committees are simultaneously leadership and executive offices. In point of fact, whether the ideological-political line of the county party committees' leading groups is correct or not has a direct bearing on the progress in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. That Hsiyang can become a Tachai-type county within 3 years is due mainly to the fact the county party committee has a leading group capable of persistently taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the party's basic line and consistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are 15 counties in Kiangsu Province which have achieved fairly good results in learning from Tachai. This particular point can also be testified to by the common experience accumulated by these 15 counties.

There is hope for building Tachai-type counties so long as the leading groups of county party committees adopt a correct ideological-political line, persistently practice Marxism, uphold unity, adhere to the principle of being open and aboveboard, cherish the lofty aspirations and high aims of building big socialist agriculture, adopt realistic methods of leadership on the basis of mass line, and are capable of leading the county masses to wage resolute struggles against revisionism, against capitalism, against the bourgeoisie inside the party, against the class enemies in society and against nature. This is why the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Party Committee and many prefectural party committees have made utmost efforts to maintain a firm grip on the building of leading groups of the county party committees.

Actual practice in Kiangsu Province shows that to grasp well the building of leading groups of county party committees, one effective means is to launch periodic rectification.

Educated and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, members of leading groups of county party committees throughout Kiangsu Province are mostly good or relatively good. But the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines will inevitably find its expression in the leading groups. A few members have serious problems. Generally speaking, the problem arises mainly from their inability to heighten their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution.

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Experience shows that rectifying workstyle is a universal Marxist educational movement. As a result of rectifying workstyle, the leading groups of many county party committees throughout Kiangsu have increased their consciousness of the need to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "squad" members of these leading groups have become more united and more effective than ever in grasping class struggle. Meanwhile, under their leadership the people throughout these counties have made greater progress than ever before in learning from Tachai. The overwhelming majority of the comrades beset by ideological problems and workstyle problems have refreshed their mental outlook while heightening their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution. Standing in the vanguard of the movement, they have taken the lead in learning from Tachai and guided the people to learn from Tachai.

Chiangyin County for years has failed to take action in learning from Tachai and had made no progress in increasing agricultural production. By undergoing ideological struggle in the course of rectification, the county party committee now has produced a leading group (capable of grasping class struggle, criticizing capitalism and building socialism) and has established a revolutionary style of study that entails linking theory with practice. They have persevered in working, studying and living together with the masses and have consciously restricted bourgeois rights. The cadres have accomplished first what they wanted the masses to accomplish; the county party committee has accomplished first what they wanted the cadres to accomplish; and the No 1 and No 2 leaders have accomplished first what they wanted the "squad members" of the county party committee to accomplish. [passage indistinct]

But the "gang of four" stepped forward and tried its very best to oppose the movement. Chang Chun-chiao frantically shouted that "who knows whether education in the party's basic line is correct or not?" He refused to dispatch work teams to carry out education in the party's basic line. Ignoring their activities, the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee followed the spirit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report and assigned approximately 50,000 cadres to form work teams in 1975 to assist the grassroot levels in conducting education on the party's basic line, and has scored conspicuous achievements, thus dealing a telling blow to the fallacies of the "gang of four" which aimed at vilifying the education on party's basic line and the work teams as well.

To conduct education on the party's basic line, it is necessary to keep a firm grip on the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and strictly distinguish as well as adequately handle the two different types of contradictions. Motivated by their intense hatred for socialism, a handful of class enemies in the countryside has never ceased their undermining activities. Some have wormed their way into our collective economy, practicing capitalism under the signboard of collectives. Due to the corruption of class enemies and traditional ideas, some persons still exist who are deeply interested in practicing capitalism. Therefore, to conduct education in the party's basic line, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link and arouse the masses of the people to strike at the undermining activities of class enemies and the capitalist force at the same time. Through the method of persuasion and education we must criticize the capitalist tendencies, help basic-level rural cadres raise their political consciousness and lead the peasant masses to resolutely take the socialist road.

Waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag, the "gang of four" paid lip service to revolution but actually engaged in various activities to oppose revolution. They clamored for carrying out class struggle but what they really did was to cover the bourgeoisie so they could attack the proletariat. Their very purpose of trying desperately to oppose the education in the party's basic line was to protect their counter-revolutionary social foundation.

The party committees at all levels in Kiangsu resisted and surmounted the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," persistently led the masses of people to criticize revisionism and capitalism and severely dealt with (?those who practiced) graft, theft and speculation according to policies. With regard to the capitalist tendencies that exist among rural party members, cadres and the masses, patient persuasion and education have been conducted to effectively assist them in correcting their mistakes. Meanwhile, efforts have also been made to solve the question of the orientation and road in developing agriculture in various localities in close connection with the actual struggle between the two classes and two roads in the countryside. To this end, it is first necessary to keep a firm grip on the party committees, the collective economy and the urban and rural areas. This method has enabled us to unite with more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, encourage everyone to go all out in building socialism, and help everyone follow the correct orientation and road in developing agriculture. [passage indistinct]

The building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a revolutionary movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist agriculture. This makes it necessary for us to adhere to the principle of "grasp revolution, promote production" in the struggle to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng taught us in his report: "We must guide the socialist enthusiasm shown by the cadres and masses in the course of criticizing capitalism to the drive to develop socialist agriculture."

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Agricultural development will (?spur) work in all fields. One of the important tasks in building Tachai-type counties is to speed up the development of agriculture so that agricultural modernization will more effectively spur and insure the modernization of industry, national defense and science and technology and greatly strengthen the material foundation to "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "gang of four" slandered those who made big efforts to build socialism as followers of the "theory of productive forces" and brandished a big club everywhere to sabotage grasping revolution and promoting production. On their instruction, some people openly vilified a leading central comrade who spoke at the on-the-spot conference on rice production in southern China and expounded Tachai's basic experience, as an example of preaching the "theory of productive forces", attacked the efforts in Kiangsu to increase production as a result of practicing the "theory of productive forces", and threatened the workers and peasants who kept to their production posts, forbidding them to prettify the "capitalist roaders." But no matter how the "gang of four" tried to suppress them, the cadres and the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Kiangsu, under the leadership of party committees at various levels, always adhered to the principle of "grasp revolution, promote production." They never relaxed or wavered from adhering to it.

Between revolution and production it is revolution that plays the guiding role. Only by grasping revolution, grasping class struggle and learning the basic experience from Tachai will it be possible for socialist agriculture to develop and leap forward. This is a law. However, to push production forward it is still necessary to do much practical and concrete work in organizing production. It is necessary, under the guidance of the party's basic line, to take class struggle as the key link, let class struggle spur the struggle for production and scientific experiment and grasp the three great revolutionary movements at the same time. Only in this way can production be increased.

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